```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from google.colab.patches import cv2_imshow
from google.colab import files
# Upload an image
uploaded = files.upload()
image_name = list(uploaded.keys())[0]
# Read the color image
color_image = cv2.imread(image_name)
# Convert from BGR to RGB (Matplotlib expects RGB format)
color_image_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(color_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
# Convert color image to grayscale
gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(color_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
# **Compute Histogram Values**
# Color Image Histogram (for R, G, B channels)
color_hist_r = cv2.calcHist([color_image], [2], None, [256], [0, 256])
color_hist_g = cv2.calcHist([color_image], [1], None, [256], [0, 256])
color_hist_b = cv2.calcHist([color_image], [0], None, [256], [0, 256])
# Grayscale Histogram
gray_hist = cv2.calcHist([gray_image], [0], None, [256], [0, 256])
# Normalize histogram for M2 (probability distribution)
gray_hist_prob = gray_hist / gray_hist.sum()
# **Histogram Visualization**
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
# **M1: Intensity vs Pixel Count (Grayscale)**
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
plt.plot(gray_hist, color="black")
plt.title("M1: Grayscale Histogram (Pixel Count)")
plt.xlabel("Gray Levels")
plt.ylabel("Number of Pixels")
# **M2: Intensity vs Probability (Grayscale)**
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.plot(gray_hist_prob, color="black")
plt.title("M2: Grayscale Histogram (Probability)")
plt.xlabel("Gray Levels")
plt.ylabel("Probability")
# **Color Histogram (RGB)**
plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
plt.plot(color_hist_r, color="red", label="Red")
plt.plot(color_hist_g, color="green", label="Green")
plt.plot(color_hist_b, color="blue", label="Blue")
plt.title("Color Image Histogram")
plt.xlabel("Color Intensity")
plt.ylabel("Pixel Count")
plt.legend()
# **Histogram Equalization**
equalized_gray = cv2.equalizeHist(gray_image)
equalized_hist = cv2.calcHist([equalized_gray], [0], None, [256], [0, 256])
plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
plt.plot(equalized_hist, color="black")
plt.title("Histogram After Equalization")
plt.xlabel("Gray Levels")
plt.ylabel("Pixel Count")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
# **Display Original, Grayscale & Enhanced Image**
cv2_imshow(color_image)
cv2_imshow(gray_image)
cv2_imshow(equalized_gray)
# Save Equalized Image
equalized_image_path = "contrast_enhanced.png"
cv2.imwrite(equalized_image_path, equalized_gray)
files.download(equalized_image_path)
```

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Choose Files No file chosen **₹** Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable Saving Screenshot 2025-01-30 114305.png to Screenshot 2025-01-30 114305.png M1: Grayscale Histogram (Pixel Count) M2: Grayscale Histogram (Probability) 0.0150 6000 0.0125 Number of Pixels Pobability 0.0050 0.0050 0.0100 4000 2000 0.0025 0 0.0000 50 100 150 200 250 50 100 150 200 250 Color Image Histogram Histogram After Equalization Red 6000 6000 Green Blue Pixel Count 2000 Pixel Count 4000 2000 0 50 150 200 250 100 250 100 150 Gray Levels Color Intensity import cv2 import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from google.colab.patches import cv2 imshow from google.colab import files # Upload an image uploaded = files.upload() image_name = list(uploaded.keys())[0] # Read the image in grayscale image = cv2.imread(image_name, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE) # **Step 1: Compute the FFT** dft = np.fft.fft2(image) dft_shift = np.fft.fftshift(dft) # Shift zero frequency to the center magnitude_spectrum = 20 * np.log(np.abs(dft_shift)) # Compute magnitude # **Step 2: Compute the Inverse FFT** idft_shift = np.fft.ifftshift(dft_shift) # Inverse shift reconstructed_image = np.fft.ifft2(idft_shift) # Inverse FFT reconstructed_image = np.abs(reconstructed_image) # Get real values # **Step 3: Rotate the Image** angle = 45 # Rotate by 45 degrees (h, w) = image.shape[:2] center = (w // 2, h // 2)

rotation_matrix = cv2.getRotationMatrix2D(center, angle, 1.0)

```
rotated_image = cv2.warpAffine(image, rotation_matrix, (w, h))
# Compute FFT of Rotated Image
dft_rotated = np.fft.fft2(rotated_image)
dft shift rotated = np.fft.fftshift(dft rotated)
magnitude_spectrum_rotated = 20 * np.log(np.abs(dft_shift_rotated))
# **Step 4: Display Results**
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
# Original Image
plt.subplot(2, 3, 1)
plt.imshow(image, cmap="gray")
plt.title("Original Image")
plt.axis("off")
# Magnitude Spectrum of Original Image
plt.subplot(2, 3, 2)
plt.imshow(magnitude_spectrum, cmap="gray")
plt.title("Magnitude Spectrum (FFT)")
plt.axis("off")
# Reconstructed Image (IFFT)
plt.subplot(2, 3, 3)
plt.imshow(reconstructed_image, cmap="gray")
plt.title("Reconstructed Image (IFFT)")
plt.axis("off")
# Rotated Image
plt.subplot(2, 3, 4)
plt.imshow(rotated_image, cmap="gray")
plt.title(f"Rotated Image ({angle}°)")
plt.axis("off")
# Magnitude Spectrum of Rotated Image
plt.subplot(2, 3, 5)
plt.imshow(magnitude_spectrum_rotated, cmap="gray")
plt.title("FFT of Rotated Image")
plt.axis("off")
# Compare Spectra
plt.subplot(2, 3, 6)
plt.imshow(np.abs(magnitude_spectrum - magnitude_spectrum_rotated), cmap="gray")
plt.title("Difference in Spectra")
plt.axis("off")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
# **Step 5: Save and Download Result Images**
cv2.imwrite("fft_magnitude.png", magnitude_spectrum)
cv2.imwrite("ifft_reconstructed.png", reconstructed_image)
cv2.imwrite("rotated_image.png", rotated_image)
cv2.imwrite("fft_rotated_magnitude.png", magnitude_spectrum_rotated)
# Download results
files.download("fft magnitude.png")
files.download("ifft_reconstructed.png")
files.download("rotated_image.png")
files.download("fft_rotated_magnitude.png")
```

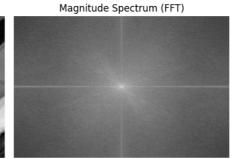
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Original Image

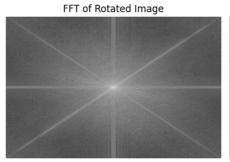


Reconstructed Image (IFFT)



Rotated Image (45°)





Difference in Spectra